

CHARTER

OFFICE TODAY

PORTLAND'S CHARTER

AND LABOR MEASURES

THE LEGISLATURE IS CONSIDERING

Lewis and Clark Fair Also a Topic.

Many Matters Affecting Workers Are Now on at Salem.

(Journal Special Service.)

SALEM, Jan. 14.—Portland's new city charter promises to be one of the earliest measures to receive the approval of the present Legislature. It has already passed the House practically without opposition, and its progress through the Senate will probably be quite as easy, even if not so rapid. Rumors had been current that dilatory tactics might be employed by some Legislators for the purpose of forcing concessions on other measures from the Multnomah delegation, but thus far these reports have proved to have little foundation.

Sanderson Reed of Portland introduced the charter in the House, and under suspension of the rules, which was passed only by a majority of 10, the bill was read and passed to the Senate. It was quickly passed to third reading. When passed upon its passage the charter received the approval of every member present, the vote being: Ayes, 51; Noes, none.

There is good prospect that the charter will pass the Senate before the Senatorial struggle begins, and that it will be one of the first measures that the Governor-elect will be called upon to approve.

Lewis and Clark Fair. Another measure of special interest to the people of Portland and of importance to the state, the Lewis and Clark Fair appropriation, has also been introduced. While it is expected to pass, it will not escape opposition. Senator Murders of Douglas declares that he is not in favor of the bill, as it stands, and will propose an amendment that the appropriation be submitted to the voters of the state for their approval. If he should find supporters among his colleagues, the bill may be considerably delayed before it passes. The Multnomah delegation in both houses will do everything possible to hasten the progress of the bill, but there is a latent opposition to Multnomah from other parts of the state which may give trouble. Gault of Washington is also threatening to oppose the bill in the House.

Opposition Threatened. "The people of Washington County are not inclined to favor the bill unless Multnomah will do something for us," said Gault. "The bill as it stands is a gift to Multnomah. It is a gift to the West Side and Suburban line running to Hillsboro."

Gault was the only member of the House who voted against the second reading.

Malarky of Multnomah made a strong plea for early and favorable action on the bill when he presented it in the House. He called attention to the fact that Oregon has asked generous appropriations from her sister states of the Coast, and their Legislatures, which are now in session, will naturally be largely swayed by the action taken at Salem.

In both Senate and House the bill has been referred to a special committee of seven.

Labor Legislation. Several bills of importance to the workingmen of the state have been introduced. One of these is House Bill No. 10, introduced by Bailey of Multnomah. It provides that all state printing of every description, with the exception of the printing of appointment of election officers, shall be done by the state printer, who shall bear the label either of the Allied Printing Trades Council or of the state printer.

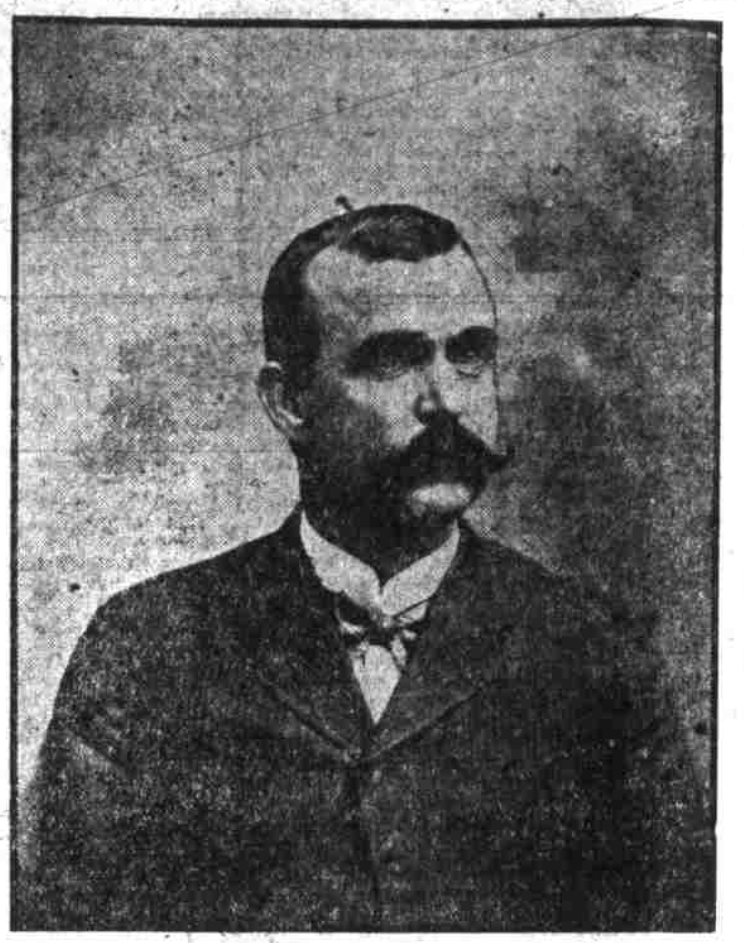
Numerous cases have arisen in my own experience as a public prosecutor where young men between the ages of 16 and 21, and boys and men actually climbed into the commission of crime. In many cases these young men were of excellent antecedents, training and habits. In most frequently happens that in such cases the state or relatives are willing, notwithstanding these departures from the paths of rectitude, to take them, answer for their future conduct and give them employment. And in such cases the state often has for these unfortunate young men on board ships bound upon long voyages, in charge of capable officers; but, under the law as it now is, no recourse is left to the courts except to commit them either to the County Jail or to the Penitentiary, or to exercise the questionable power of suspending sentence.

Youthful Criminals. The bill of reformation in the event of confinement in the Jail or Penitentiary is gone, and the state deprived of the possibility of having a useful citizen added to its population, with the assurance that the commission of crime has been turned loose to pursue a life of crime.

I earnestly recommend some legislative action to the Legislature in the event of confinement in the Jail or Penitentiary. It is gone, and the state deprived of the possibility of having a useful citizen added to its population, with the assurance that the commission of crime has been turned loose to pursue a life of crime.

Public Executions. Within the past few years there have been a number of public executions for murder in this state. These executions have taken place in the jail yards of the several counties, and, of necessity, have been more or less public. In two cases in Multnomah County at least 400 invitations were issued to officials and members of the public to witness the execution of two notorious criminals, and applications were made for as many more. The gallows was erected in the jail yard, at the intersection of two of the most public streets of the City of Portland, and the morbidly curious were attracted there from the time the workmen commenced to build the scaffold until it was finally torn down. At the moment of the execution, although the ground was covered with snow, crowds

PROBABLE LABOR COMMISSIONER



G. Y. Harry, the president of the Oregon State Federation of Labor, is now at Salem working industriously for the betterment of the condition of the laboring classes. Under a bill now pending, Mr. Harry is likely to be the next—and first—Oregon State Commissioner of Labor.

of the International Typographical union. Any officer who accepts printing which does not bear such label shall be punishable by fine or imprisonment, or by both.

Bureau of Labor. House Bill No. 14, introduced by Orton of Multnomah provides for the creation of a Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspection of Mines, Factories and Workshops. The bureau is to be under the direction of a commissioner who shall hold office for a term of two years, and whose salary shall be \$200 a month. It shall be his duty to enforce all laws regulating the employment of children, minors and women, and all laws for the protection of employees of factories, mines and workshops. The commissioner shall have the power to subpoena and employers are compelled to submit reports to him whenever required.

Relief for Saleswomen. Another measure of importance to the working classes is House Bill No. 23, by Banks of Multnomah. It limits to 10 hours the daily time of employment for women and girls working in mechanical or mercantile establishments, or in laundries, hotels or restaurants. The bill also contains a provision designed especially for the relief of saleswomen requiring employers to furnish them with seats for their use at all times when not actively engaged in the duties of their employment.

CLERKS AND STENOGRAPHERS

Their Apportionment Among the Counties.

(Journal Special Service.)

SALEM, Jan. 14.—The clerks and stenographers of the House of Representatives, as apportioned among the various districts, are as follows:

First District, Marion—One assistant chief clerk, Fred Drago; one reading clerk, C. A. Murphy; one page, Penryn S. Kuntner.

Second District, Linn—One chief clerk

engrossing committee, F. M. Powell; one committee clerk, Sam Ward.

Third District, Lane—One speaker's clerk, not yet appointed; one chief clerk, A. C. Jennings.

Fourth District, Douglas—One chief clerk, judicial committee, C. S. Jackson.

Fifth District, Clatsop—One chief clerk, Jackson; Ninth District, Douglas—James Stewart, Charles T. Curry, Scott Morris.

Sixth District, Clatsop—One chief clerk, Goss-Curry.

Seventh District, Josephine—One committee clerk, Robert Virtue.

Tenth District, Benton—One committee clerk, Julia Pullerton.

Eleventh District, Polk—One doorkeeper, T. W. Wang; one page, Lee Taylor.

Twelfth District, Lincoln—One committee clerk, D. Hamman.

Thirteenth District, Yamhill—One stenographer, Miss Myrtle Madril.

Fourteenth District, Tillamook—One committee clerk, S. H. Rock.

Fifteenth District, Washington—One stenographer, Benton Bowman.

Sixteenth District, Clatsop—One committee clerk, J. McNair; one chief clerk ways and means committee, J. U. Campbell.

Seventeenth District, Chehalis—One stenographer, Charlotte Oble.

Eighteenth District, Multnomah—Six committee clerks, O. Smith, Thomas Cole, Lou Harlow, Thomas Newstead, Miss Carrie Willis, Mrs. M. Chapman.

Nineteenth District, Clatsop—Two committee clerks, Francis L. Ellis, Christine Barth.

Twentieth District, Columbia—One committee clerk, M. J. Joseph.

Twenty-first District, Crook—Klamath—Lake—Wasco—One stenographer, Gertrude Bashor; one committee clerk, C. I. Roberts.

Twenty-second District, Morrow—Umatilla—One committee clerk, S. A. Renick.

Twenty-third District, Umatilla—One stenographer, Miss Flora Hallock.

Twenty-fourth District, Union—Walla—One committee clerk, Miss Ida Fawn.

Twenty-fifth District, Union—One committee clerk, Miss Mabel Creighton.

Twenty-sixth District, Baker—One stenographer, Wheeler—One committee clerk, E. R. Mumme; one committee clerk, J. T. Jacobs.

endeavors to vindicate the violation of the statute, the delays incident to the right of appeal, and the consequent damage to the public interest. In support, for the purpose of prosecution, make the successful enforcement of the law a too-expensive experiment, with the result that the owner of the vessel prefers to be, and is constantly molested by the runners for furnishing a crew to take the place of deserters. In excess of the amount provided by law, rather than be detained at a greater expense with such ordinance, thus subjecting the violators of the law to justice.

Federal statutes exist having in view the accomplishment of the objects of this statute, but the statutes of this state, nor the penalties denounced by them adequate. A general revision of these to meet the evils which exist not only in this state, but in other states, would be the most effective remedy. It is suggested that the Oregon Legislature take immediate action in the premises, at the same time appealing to your Senate and Representatives in Congress to give this matter their attention.

I recommend, also, that the laws of this state be amended at this session in these particulars: First, create a severe penalty by way of both fine and imprisonment; second, invest the municipalities of Portland and Astoria with the broadest authority to enact ordinances on this subject, and to enforce in their corporate limits, not inconsistent with the general purpose and scope of the laws of the state, cutting off the right of appeal in cases arising under such ordinances, thus avoiding delays of which I have spoken.

The rapid growth of the state in wealth and population, and the possibilities of an increased maritime traffic, demand that all handicaps upon our shipping should be removed as summarily as possible, none of which are more serious than those to which attention is here called.

desire to call your attention to another matter in this connection. The majority of the sparsely-settled rural districts the people are too poor to maintain more than three months' school each year. Some assistance ought to be given them to enable them to maintain a longer term. The education of the children is not so much a matter of local concern as it is one affecting the welfare of the whole state, and a greater proportion of the cost derived from the interest on the irrevocable-school fund than is now expended there might be used in this direction. Again, in nearly if not all of these districts it is nearly impossible to maintain graded schools, while in the cities they have reached a high state of perfection. The result has been that in order to give their children the benefit of higher education than the rural schools afford, farmers are compelled either to move into the cities with their families or send their children away from home influence and friends to be exposed to the allurements and temptations of city life. Consolidation of rural schools in some of the states—namely Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas—has been successfully attempted as a solution to the problem. Some provision ought to be made for permitting rural districts to consolidate for the purpose of perfecting a graded school system, so that children on the farms may enjoy near their own homes those advantages which are given to the patrons of the public schools in the cities.

As in every other place where the plan has been tried, the enrollment and attendance is much larger than before, being almost one-half greater than under the present system.

The plan is of great value to the community and to the pupils attending school. The people of Linn are more than satisfied, and would not think of going back to the old plan.

This matter is worthy of your very careful consideration as a step in the direction of improving the public school system in districts outside the cities.

State Normal Schools.

There are now four normal schools in the state. For the support of which the legislature in 1901, appropriated \$116,229.52. The value of these institutions as training schools for the support of which the legislature in 1901, appropriated \$116,229.52. The value of these institutions as training schools for the support of which the legislature in 1901, appropriated \$116,229.52.

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and in attendance, proportioned to population. No tax is so cheerfully paid by the people as that which goes to support the public schools, for it is in them that the minds and characters of the great majority of our children must of necessity be formed, and it is in them that the state must look mainly for useful and responsible citizenship. To maintain their efficiency is our solemn duty. The education there attained should be the state practical training for its object the preparation of the pupil for the every-day affairs of life. To this end, non-essentials should be eliminated and essentials installed. It is to be feared, however, that the modern tendency is to reverse this whole-some rule, and reading, writing and arithmetic are giving way to music, drawing and other embellishments. Too many are the books and too many the studies, for thoroughness in those things which go to fit our boys and girls for useful men and women, and embellishments are being added, and the state must look mainly for useful and responsible citizenship. To maintain their efficiency is our solemn duty. The education there attained should be the state practical training for its object the preparation of the pupil for the every-day affairs of life. To this end, non-essentials should be eliminated and essentials installed. It is to be feared, however, that the modern tendency is to reverse this whole-some rule, and reading, writing and arithmetic are giving way to music, drawing and other embellishments. Too many are the books and too many the studies, for thoroughness in those things which go to fit our boys and girls for useful men and women, and embellishments are being added, and the state must look mainly for useful and responsible citizenship. 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